STRUCTURE OF THIS MICROCARD

A01/1 = Structure of microcard

A03/1 = Special features

E01/1 = Disassembly of alternator

822/1 = Assembly of alternator

N25/1 = Index

N26/1 = Table of contents

N28/1 = Editorial note

Continue: A02/1 Fig.: A01/2

1 2 12345 67890 12345 67890 12345 678

	SIS		
ABCDEFGH	XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXX		
N N	x xxx		

12345 67890 12345 67890 12345 678 1 2

Continue: A02/1

DESCRIPTION OF TROUBLE-SHOOTING INSTRUCTIONS

These trouble-shooting instructions are designed to outline the correct procedure to be employed when performing trouble-shooting on alternators.

Continue: M3

DESCRIPTION OF TROUBLE-SHOOTING INSTRUCTIONS

User prompting is provided on every page e.g.:

- Continue: B17/1

- Continue: B18/1 Fig.: B17/2

- Yes: B18/1 No: B15/1 - Yes: B17/1 No: B16/1 Fig.: B15/2

 $\dots/1$ = upper coordinate half $\dots /2 =$ lower coordinate half

Continue: A03/1

SPECIAL FEATURES

This microcard contains repair and testing instructions together with the appropriate test specifications for the alternators 0 122 469 001, .. 002, .. 003 and .. 004.

N3 (RL) 28V 12/35 A N3 (RL) 23V 15/50 A

Note:

Use was made of the alternator 0 122 469 001 in compiling these repair and testing instructions.

Continue: A03/2

The various alternator versions are to be taken from the corresponding service—part microcards.

Alternators 0 122 469 003 and .. 004 are incorporated.

The principal special features of the alternators 003 and 004 are as follows:

* Ball bearing at drive end shield and collector-ring end shield filled with rolling-bearing grease UNIREX N3 (USA).

Continue: A04/1

ELECTRICAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Suppression capacitor 0.38-0.56 microfarad

Load current less than/equal to 10 A Test speed 4000 min-1

Regulator part number		Regulated voltage (V)
0 192 053 010	EE 28V 3	27.5-28.3

Continue: A04/2

ELECTRICAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Resistance values

		Pole body with winding (ohms)	
12 / 35 A 15 / 50 A	0.20.3 0.140.2	12.313.6 8.08.8	

Continue: A05/1

POWER-OUTPUT TEST

Testing of alternator with regulator:

Keep alternator voltage of 16 V constant by varying load current IL.

Туре	Speed (min-1)	Load (A)
N3<->28V12/35A	1 500 4 000	15 37
N3<->28V15/50A	1 500 5 000	19 49

Continue: A05/2

POWER-OUTPUT TEST

Caution:

Pay attention to accident prevention regulations!

After completion of test, allow alternator to run for approximately 5 minutes at 7000 min-1.

Continue: A06/1

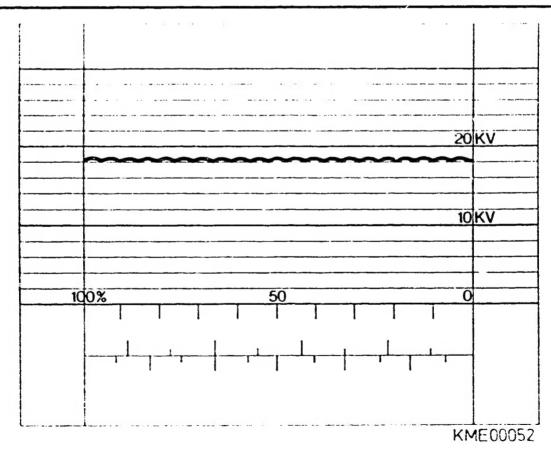
"Go" oscillogram:

This is the image provided by a properly functioning alternator. The D.C. voltage supplied has a small harmonic component.

Small spikes may be superimposed on the oscillogram illustrated if the alternator regulator is in operation.

The regulator can be shut down by connecting up a load (e.g. load impedance).

Continue: A07/1 Fig.: A06/2

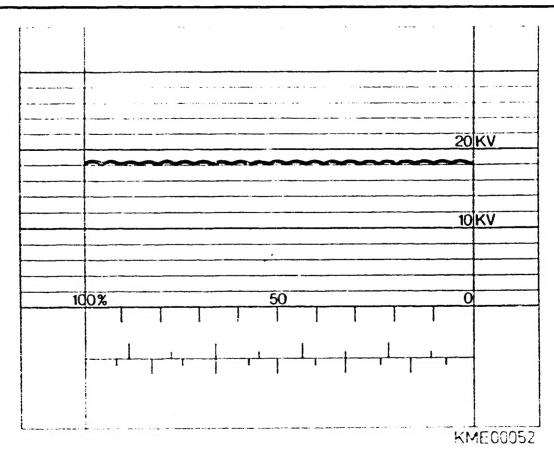


"Go" oscillogram:

In order to be able to compare such images, the respective image is to be adjusted by means of the oscilloscope vertical control such that it approximately fits in between the 10 and 20 kV division.

N o t e: Several faults may occur together.

Continue: A08/1 Fig.: A07/2

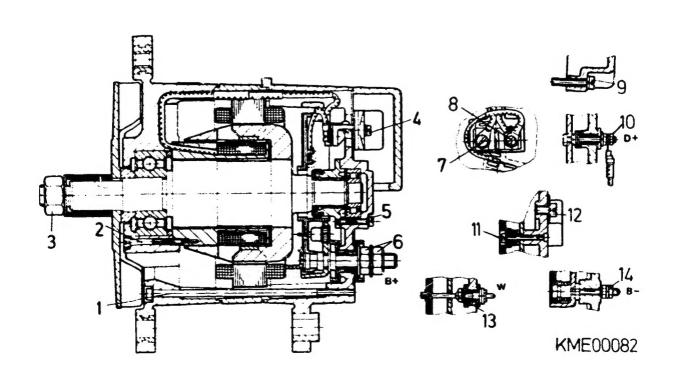


	MECHANICAL TEST SPECIFICATIONS
	Air gap on one side between rotor and stator 0.3 mm
	Eccentricity: Rotor mount at bearing points.
	Outside diameter of rotor 0.05 mm
	Continue: A09/1
A08	

TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR ALTERNATORS 0 122 469 ...

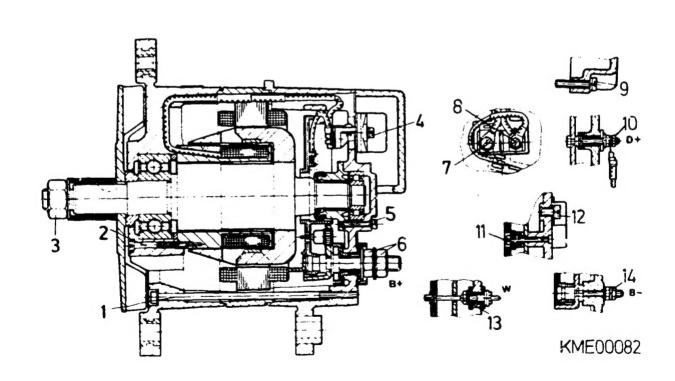
```
Item
       1 = 4.1...5.5 \text{ Nm}
Item
       2 = 2.1...2.8 \text{ Nm}
Item
       3 = 95 \dots 112 \text{ Nm}
Item 4 = 1.5...1.8 \text{ Nm}
       5 = 1.1...1.4 \text{ Nm}
Item
                              22...30 Nm
       \delta = bottom nut
Item
                              7.5...10 Nm
            top
                     nut
       7 = 2.1...2.8 \text{ Nm}
Item
       8 = 1.5...1.8 \text{ Nm}
Item
Item 9 = 2.3...3.0 \text{ Nm}
Item 10 = bottom nut
                              1.5...1.8 Nm
                              1.5...1.8 Nm
            top
                     nut
```

Continue: A10/1 Fig.: A09/2



TIGHTENING TORQUES FOR ALTERNATORS 0 122 469 ...

Continue: A11/1 Fig.: A10/2

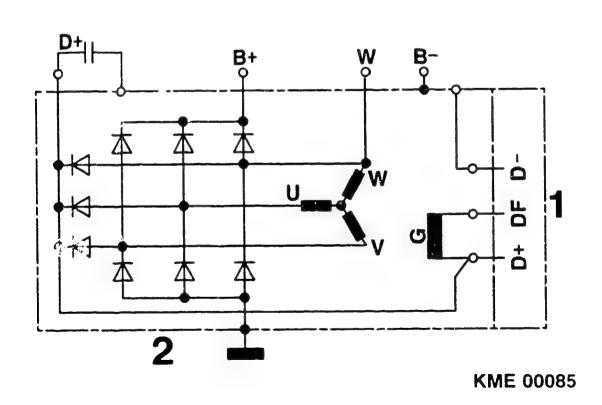


DIAGRAMS:

Alternator N3 (RL) 28V 12/35A

1 = Regulator
2 = Alternator

Continue: A12/1 Fig.: A11/2

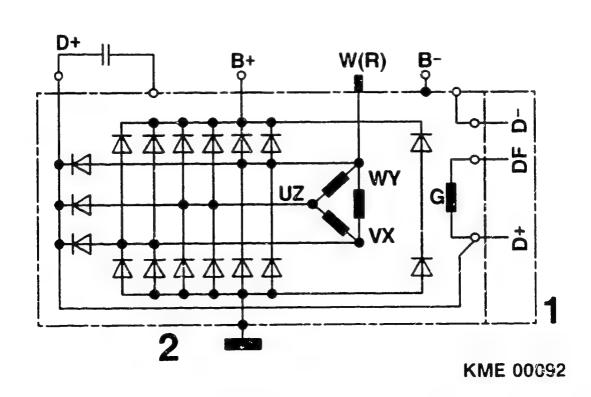


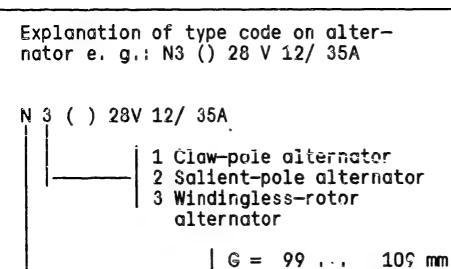
DIAGRAMS:

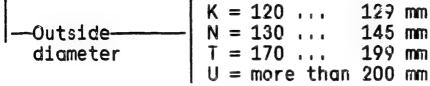
Alternator N3 (RL) 28V 15/50A

1 = Regulator
2 = Alternator

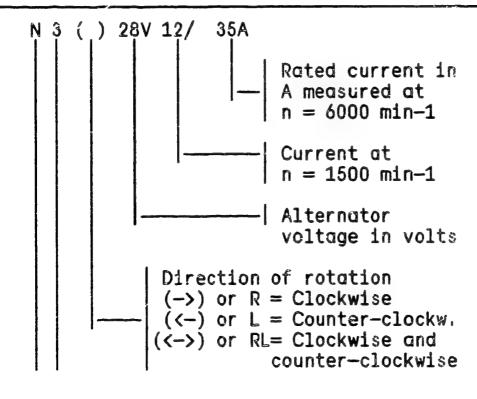
Continue: A13/1 Fig.: A12/2







Continue: A13/2



Continue: A14/1

CLEANING OF PARTS

CAUTION! DANGER OF FIRE

To provide interference suppression for receivers and transmitters, alternators are fitted with capacitors with a long storage time.

Washing cut alternator components may result in capacitor discharge when immersing them in cleaning fluids. This can cause combustible liquids to catch fire.

Continue: A14/2

CLEANING OF PARTS

For this reason, parts featuring capacitors are only to be washed out in HAKU 1025/6.

Continue: A15/1

```
TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES
Testers:
Alternator test bench
               EFLJ 25 .. 0 680 110 ...
           or EFLJ 70 A 0 680 104 ...
or EFLJ 91 0 683 300 100
or combination test bench
(only for load up to max, 43 A)
            EFAW 275 .. 0 681 107 ...
Mounting plate EFLJ 66/3
for clamping alternators with hinge
mounting to alternator test bench
     EFLJ 25, 70
Continue: A15/2
TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES
Testers:
                           1 687 000 042
Parts set
for clamping alternators with hinge
mounting to combination test bench
      EFAW 275 ...
For additional check or test:
Ignition oscilloscope (all versions)
or
Bosch engine tester (all versions)
Continue: A16/1
```

A15

```
TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES
    Testers:
                              0 681 169 013
    Test panel
                  EFAW 81
               or KDAW 9984
    Transformer panel
                              0 681 169 014
                  EFAW 82
                or KDAW 9995
    Insulation tester
                              (contained in
                  EFAW 84
               or KDAW 9983
                              scope of
                              delivery of
                              EFAW 81 or
                              KDAW 9984)
    Continue: A16/2
    TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES
    Testers:
                  EFAW 7 1 687 233 011
    Dial
    indicator
    Magnetic
                  T-M1
                               4 851 601 124
                  (EW/MS1 B1 0 601 980 001)
     stand
     Alternator tester
                  EFAW 192 0 681 101 403
                   or
                  WPG 012.00 0 684 201 200
    Voltage stabilizer up to 30 V
                               commercially
                               available
    Continue: A17/1
A16
```

```
TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES
    Testers:
    3 feeler gauges 0.15...0.6 mm
                  KDZV 7399
    Electric tester
                  ETE 014.00 0 684 101 400
    Test 1cmp 24 V 10 W
                           commercially
                               available
    Continue: A17/2
    TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES
    Tcols:
     Pressing-on mandrel for cylindrical
     roller-bearing inner race
                               KDLJ 3002
     Securing device for pulley
                               KDLJ 6006
    Puller for cylindrical-roller bearing
                               KDLJ 6009
    Die spigot for mandrel press
                               KDLJ 6010
     Continue: A18/1
A17
```

TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES Tools: Press-in and press-out mandrel for sliding bushing KDLJ 6015 Receiving and backing plug for KDLJ 6016 sliding bushing Press-in mandrel for cylindricalroller bearing KDLJ 6018 KDAW 9995/0/1 Puller bell Extension screw with cone KDAW 9995/14 Continue: A18/2 TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES Tools: Puller for removing ball-bearing inner races KDAW 9996 KDAW 9999 Clamping support commercially Mandrel press available V-blocks commercially available Soldering iron 180 W commercially available Continue: A19/1

A18

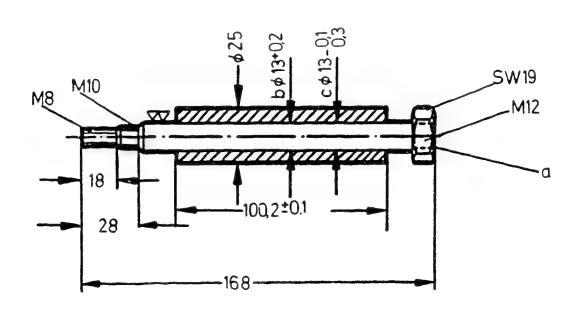
TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES

User-manufactured tool:

Positioning pin for drive end shield and rectifier end shield as well as mandrel (material: C45K) with sleeve (material: St34) for testing on alternator test bench.

a = Thread, staked
b = \$leeve
c = Pin

Continue: A20/1 Fig.: A19/2



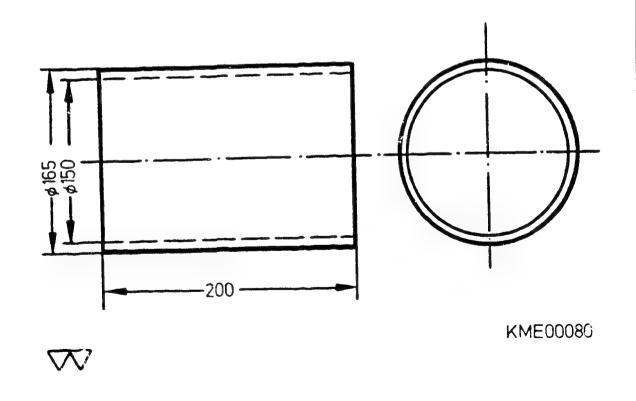
KME00081

TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES

User-manufactured tool:

Pressing-out ring for rotor (material: \$t37).

Continue: A21/1 Fig.: A20/2



TESTERS, TOOLS AND ADHESIVES

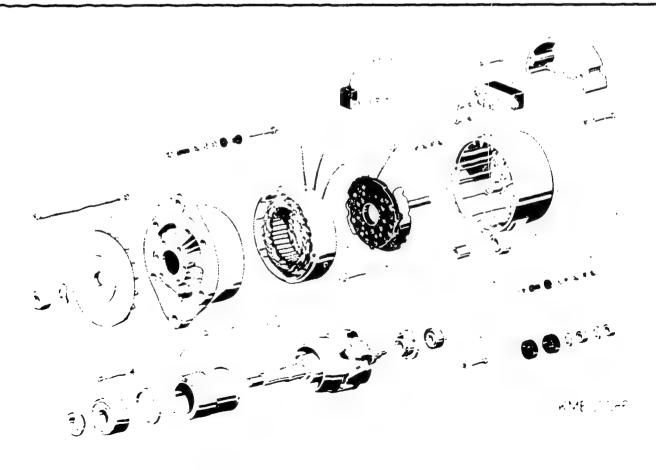
LUBRICANTS AND ADHESIVES

Rolling-bearing grease Ft1 v 34 50g tube 5 700 009 005 250g tube 5 700 009 025 Rolling-bearing grease UNIREX N3 (USA) 5 975 560 125 Molycote paste Ft70 v 1 250g tin 5 700 040 125 Putty, consisting of 2 components KK64 v 7 A 50g tin 5 703 556 105 KK64 v 7 B 50g tin 5 703 557 105 5 290 429 150 Solder Elastosil commercially available Wacker Chemie GmbH, Munich

Continue: A22/1

EXPLODED VIEW - ALTERNATOR 0 122 469 ...

Continue: B01/1 Fig.: A22/2



DISASSEMBLY OF ALTERNATOR AND TESTING OF COMPONENTS

Clamp alternator in position in clamp-ing support KDAW 9999.

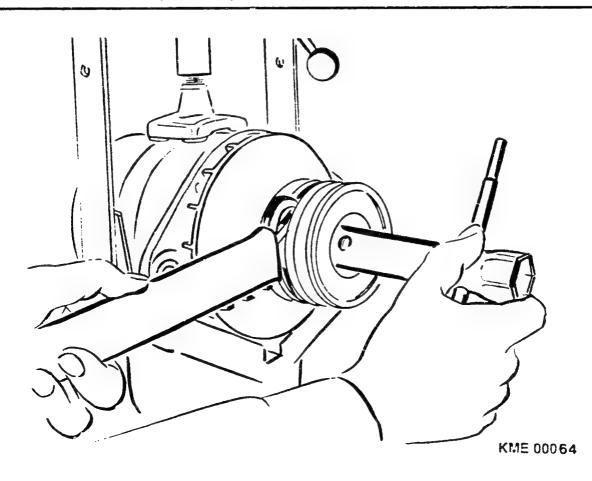
Caution:

Only tension housing slightly !

Hold pulley with suitable holding device e.g. KDLJ 6006 and loosen fastening nut with socket wrench 24 mm.

Remove pulley and fan.

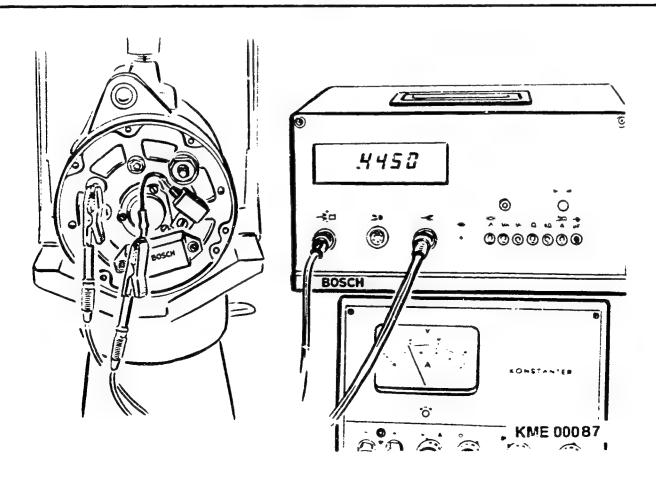
Continue: B02/1 Fig.: B01/2



Testing suppression capacitor:

Remove closing cover of rectifier.
Detach lead of suppression capacitor from D+ connection. Connect up electric tester between lead of suppression capacitor and terminal B-of alternator.
Set value: 0,38...0,56 microfarad If set value is not attained, replace defective suppression capacitor.
After testing, discharge suppression capacitor by shorting it, so as to prevent cleaning fluid catching fire when cleaning components.

Continue: B03/1 Fig.: B02/2

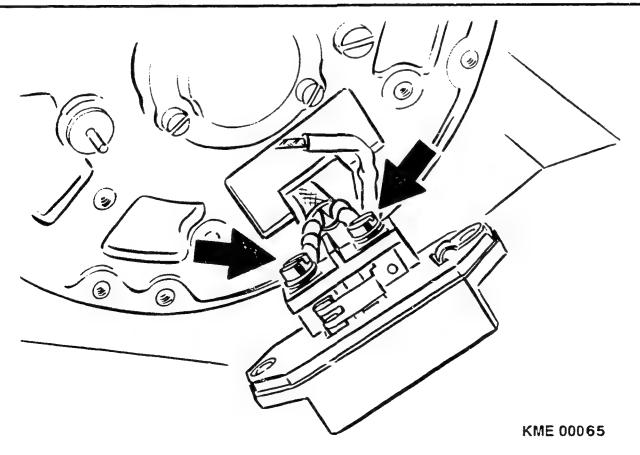


Unscrewing regulator;

Unscrew regulator fastening screws.

Loosen connections D+ and DF on back of regulator (picture, arrows); remove regulator.

Continue: B04/1 Fig.: B03/2



Testing regulator:

Make test circuit in accordance with terminal diagram.
Increase voltage (test lamp comes on).
Test lamp must go out within regulated-voltage tolerance range (27.5...28.3 V)

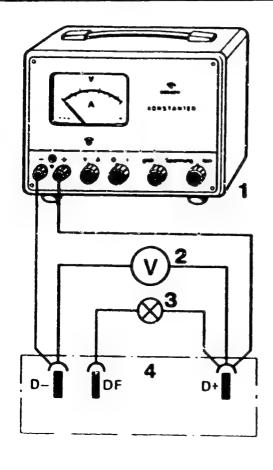
1 = Voltage stabilizer

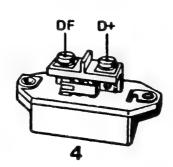
2 = Voltage tester

3 = Test 1amp 24 V 10 W

4 = Regulator

Continue: B05/1 Fig.: B04/2





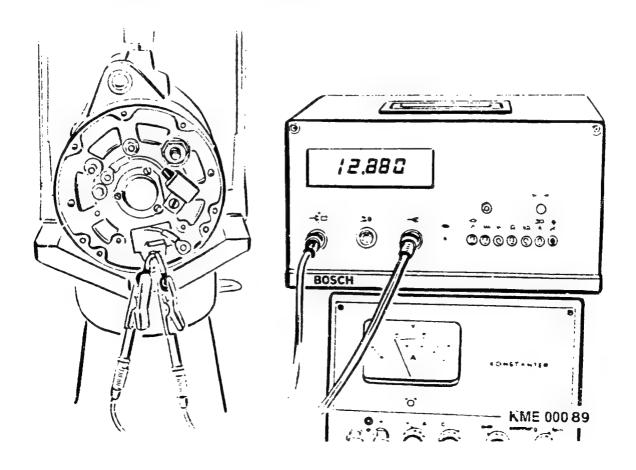
KME00088

Testing resistance of pole body with winding (excitation winding):

Test resistance of pole body with winding (excitation winding) using electric tester ETE 014.00.

Type N3 <-> 28V	Pole body with winding (ohms)	
12 / 35 A 15 / 50 A	12.313.6	

Continue: B06/1 Fig.: B05/2



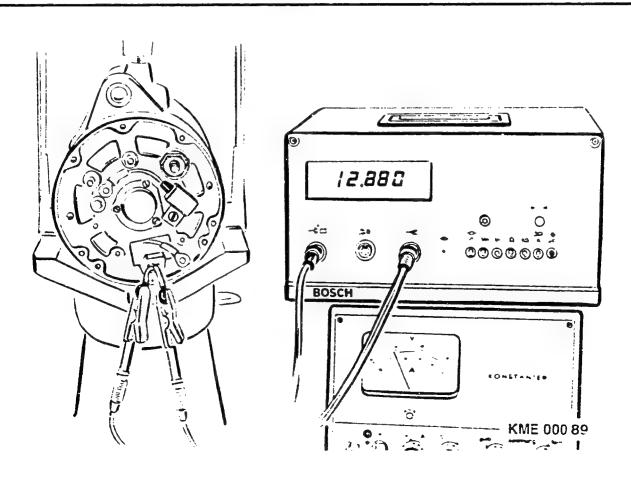
Testing resistance of pole body with winding (excitation winding):

If these values are not attained, the pole body with winding is defective. Test pole body with winding (excitation winding) for short to ground with test prods EFAW 84 between B— and winding ends.

Test voltage 80 V AC

Test lamp must not light up.

Continue: B07/1 Fig.: B06/2

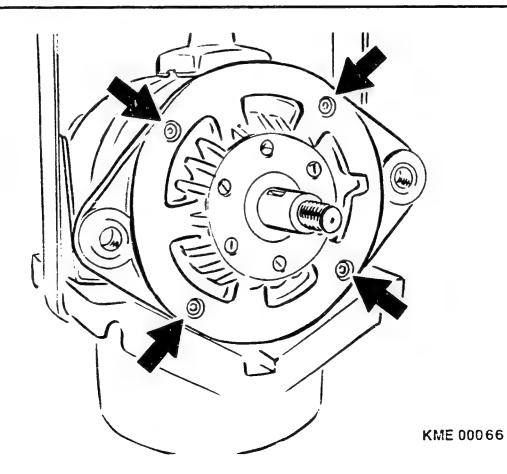


Removing drive end shield:

Loosen and remove four hexagon—socket head cap screws (picture, arrows) on drive end.

Pull alternator apart and remove drive end shield with rotor without winding (windingless rotor) and pole body with winding.

Continue: B08/1 Fig.: B07/2



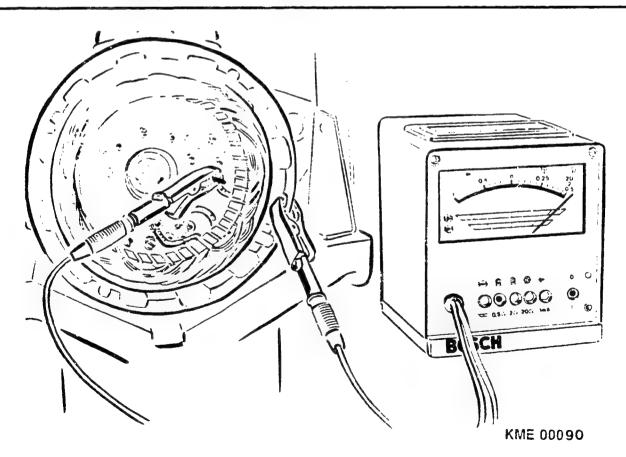
ALTERNATOR DISASSEMBLY Testing rectifier:

Test function of rectifier in wired-up condition with EFAW 192 or WPG 012.00. Capacitor not connected. Pay attention to switch position on tester.

Measurement points:
Housing and winding ends
B+ and soldered joint, stator
connections
D+ and soldered joint, stator
connections

Rectifier is O.K. if pointer of tester is in green range on performing these tests.

Continue: 809/1 Fig.: 808/2



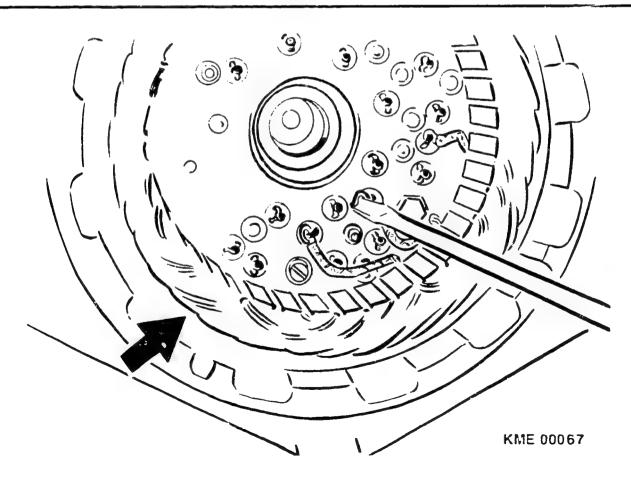
Removing stator (picture, arrow):

Remove tin-lead solder from phase connections with soldering iron.

Bend open wire ends with screwdriver and pull out of fastening eyelets with pointed pliers.

Remove stator.

Continue: B10/1 Fig.: B09/2

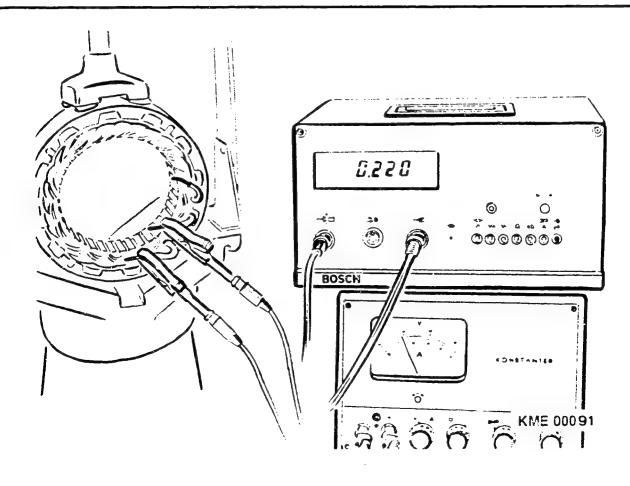


Testing resistance and ground connection of stator:

Connect up EFAW 192 or WPG 012.00 as shown.
Pay attention to switch position on tester.

Type	Stator	
N3 <-> 28V	(ohms)	
12 / 35 A 15 / 50 A	0.20.3	

Continue: B11/1 Fig.: B10/2



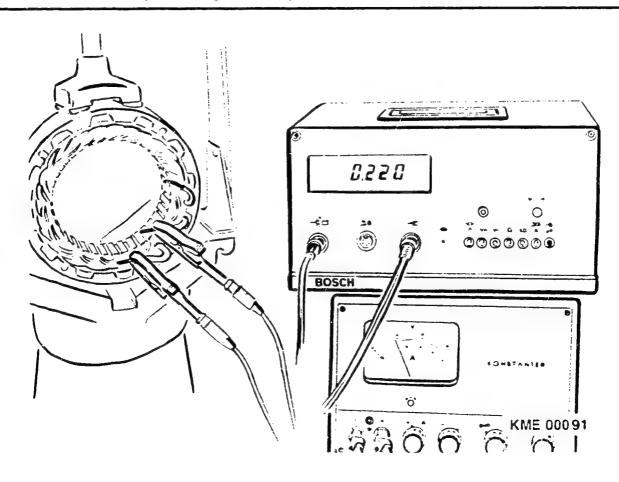
Testing resistance and ground connection of stator:

The stator is defective if these values are not attained. Check stator for short to ground with test prods EFAW 84 between winding ends and stator frame.

Test voltage 80 V AC

Test lamp must not light up.

Continue: B12/1 Fig.: B11/2

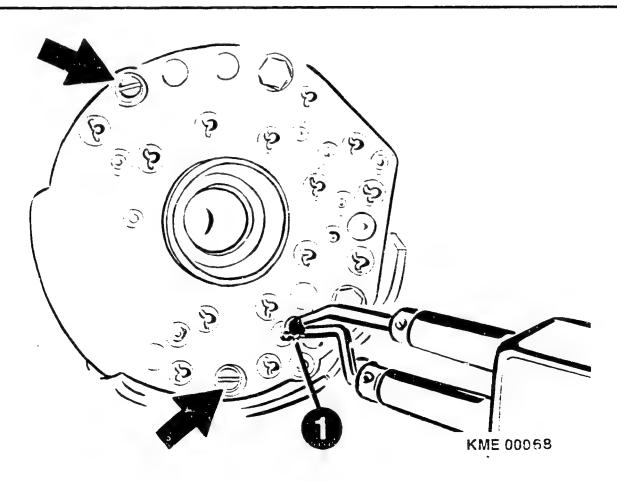


Renewing rectifier:

Caution: Do not detach terminal W

Defective rectifier is only to be replaced as complete unit.
To do so, unsolder terminal W (can be seen from soldering sleeve, picture, item 1).
Re-use soldering sleeve on assembly.
Unscrew fillister-head screws (picture, arrows). Remove on outside of rectifier.
Terminals are permanently attached to rectifier.

Continue: B13/1 Fig.: B12/2



Removing cylindrical-roller bearing:

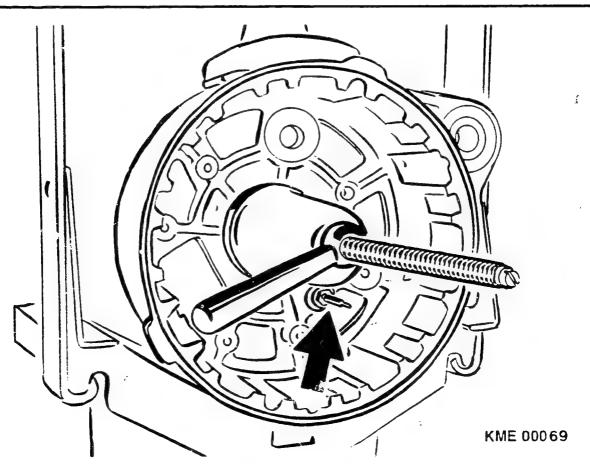
The cylindrical-roller bearing in the rectifier end shield must always be renewed when the alternator is disassembled.

Loosen fillister-head screws on outside of rectifier end shield.

Use puller KDLI 6009 to remove cylindrical-roller bearing (picture).

If cylindrical-roller bearing cannot be pulled out of bearing seat, destroy bearing cage and remove rollers.

Continue: B14/1 Fig.: B13/2

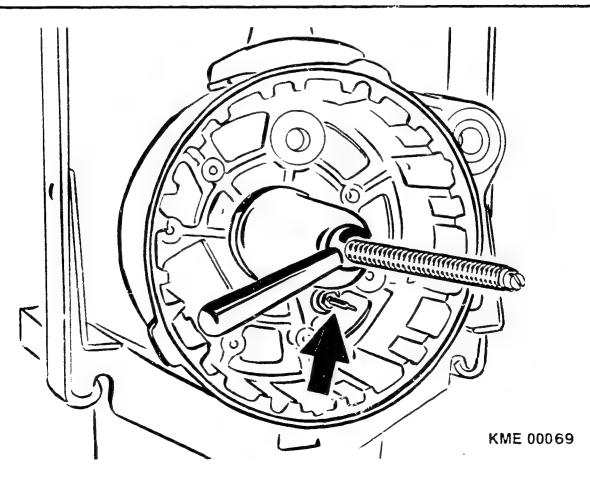


Removing cylindrical-roller bearing:

Use spring collet KDAW 9995/6 to remove remainder of cylindrical-roller bearing.

C a u t i o n :
Always also remove inner ring on
rotor without winding (windingless
rotor) using puller KDAW 9989 and
renew. Take care not to damage
connection "W" (picture, arrow).

Continue: B15/1 Fig.: B14/2



Freeing expansion bushing:

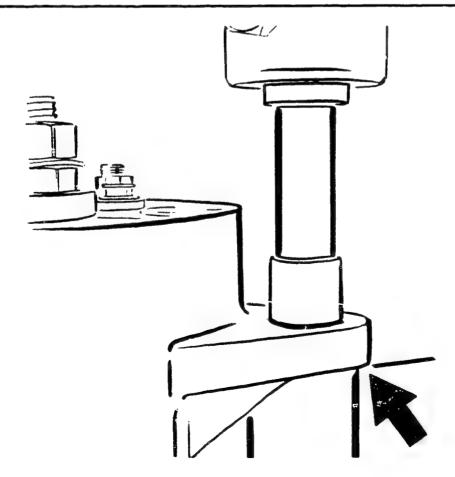
Always use commercially available mandrel press for pressing in and pressing out — do not knock!

Press out expansion bushing.

Lubricate hole with molycote paste.

Use self-produced fitting mandrel to press in expansion bushing as indicated by arrow.

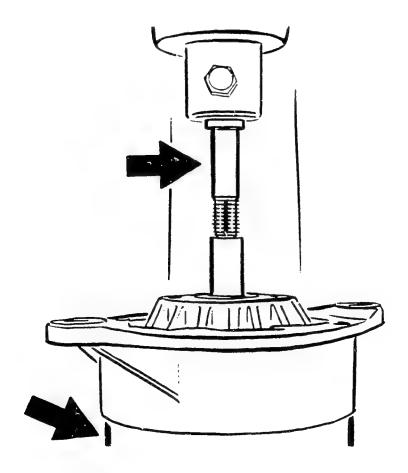
Continue: B16/1 Fig.: B15/2



Pressing rotor without winding (wind-ingless rotor) out of drive end shield:

Remove rotor without winding (windingless rotor) only in the event of bearing damage or noise as well as in the case of a defective pole body with winding (excitation winding), shaft or end shield.

Continue: B17/1 Fig.: B16/2



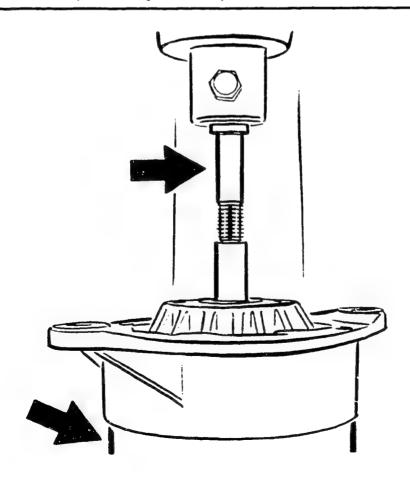
Pressing rotor without winding (wind-ingless rotor) out of drive end shield:

Press rotor without winding (winding-less rotor) out of drive end shield using mandrel press with pressing-out ring KDLJ 6022 and press-out mandrel KDLJ 6015 (arrows).

Caution:

Always renew deep-groove ball bearing whenever the rotor without winding (windingless rotor) is removed.

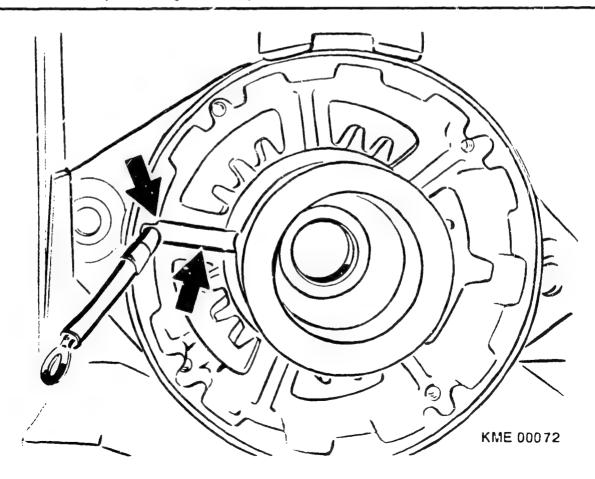
Continue: B18/1 Fig.: B17/2



Renewing pole body with winding (excitation winding) or deep-groove ball bearing:

Before removing pole body with winding (excitation winding) or deepgroove ball bearing in drive end shield, carefully remove (using for example a small chisel) putty in groove above lead to pole core with winding (excitation winding) (arrow). Loosen six fillister—head screws on back, remove pole body with winding (excitation winding) and intermediate ring, and pull deep—groove ball bearing out of machined seat.

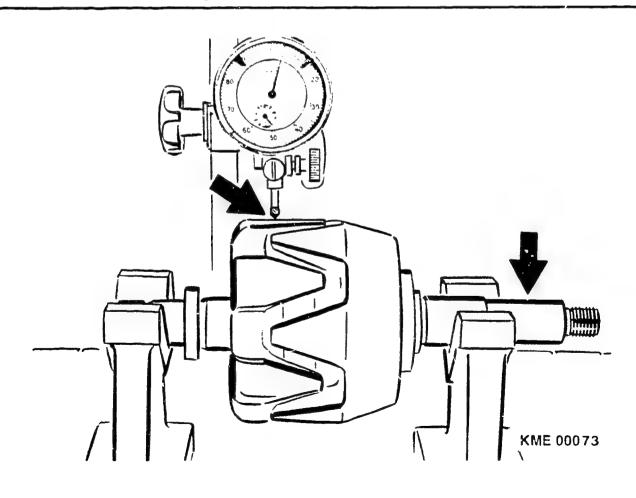
Continue: B19/1 Fig.: B18/2



Concentricity measurement:

In the event of bearing damage or noise, the concentricity of the rotor without winding (windingless rotor) must be checked. Support rotor without winding at bearing points in V-blocks, align so as to be exactly horizontal and perform concentricity measurement at outside diameter of rotor without winding (windingless rotor) and at outside diameter of shaft end (pulley seat) (arrow) with magnetic stand 4 851 601 124 and dial indicator EFAW 7.

Continue: B20/1 Fig.: B19/2



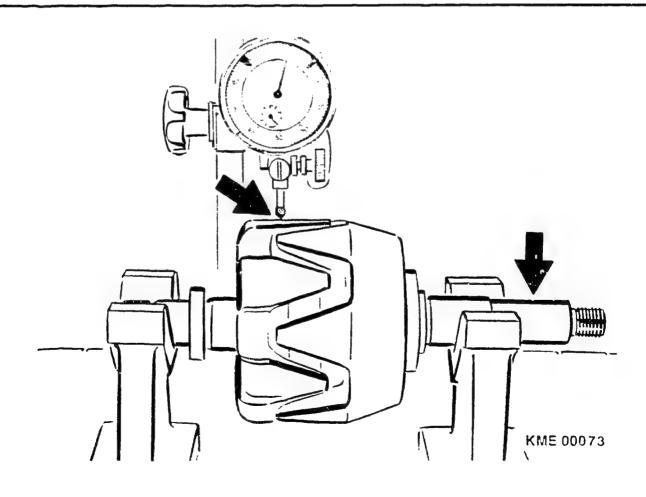
Concentricity measurement:

Permissible eccentricity at rotor without winding

Windingless rotor max. 0.05 mm

Pulley seat max. 0.03 mm.

Continue: B21/1 Fig.: B20/2



CAUTION! 'DANGER OF FIRE

To provide interference suppression for receivers and transmitters, alternators are fitted with capacitors with a long storage time.

Washing out alternator components may result in capacitor discharge when immersing them in cleaning fluids. This can cause combustible liquids to catch fire.

Continue: B21/2

CLEANING OF PARTS

For this reason, parts featuring capacitors are only to be washed out in HAKU 1025/6.

Continue: 522/1

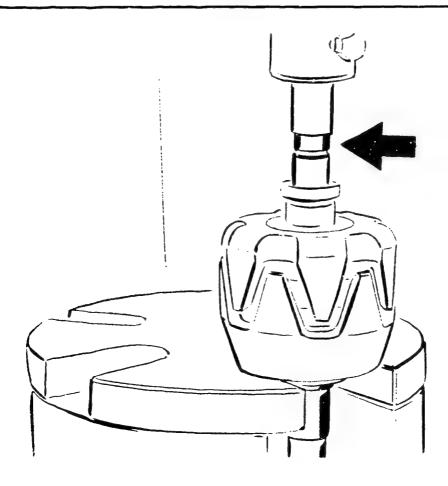
Press cylindrical-roller-bearing inner race (arrow) with pressing-on mandrel KDLJ 6002 on to shaft of rotor without winding (windingless rotor). Only fit cylindrical-roller-bearing inner race and cylindrical-roller bearing as a pair.

Press cylindrical-roller-bearing outer race as far as it will go into rectifier end shield using KDLJ 6018.

Attach inner cover ring and tighten with 3 fillister—head screws.

Tightening torque 1.1...1.4 Nm

Continue: B23/1 Fig.: B22/2



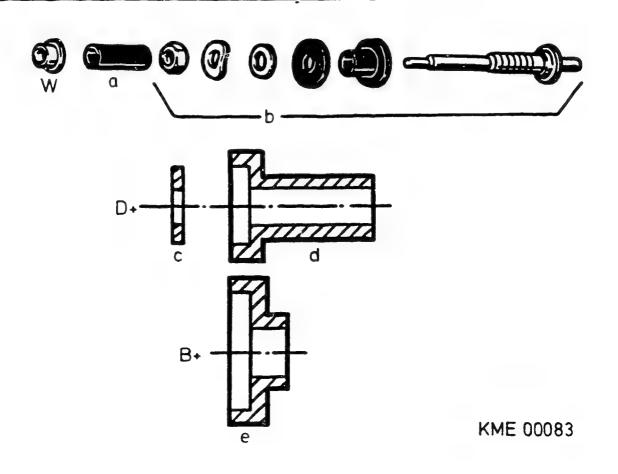
Renewing connection:

If applicable, replace damaged terminal W complete. Sequence of assembly as per "b" (refer to picture).

Tightening torque:
Bottom and top nut 2.1...2.8 Nm in
each case

Slip insulation tubing "a" over assembled terminal W.

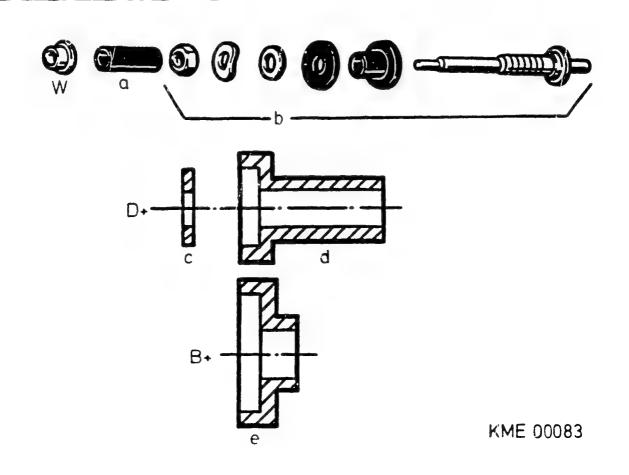
Continue: B24/1 Fig.: B23/2



Renewing connection:

Slip plain washer "c" and insulating bushing "d" over fitted D+ terminal into rectifier. Place insulating washer "e" in bushing for B+ terminal in rectifier end shield.

Continue: B25/1 Fig.: B24/2



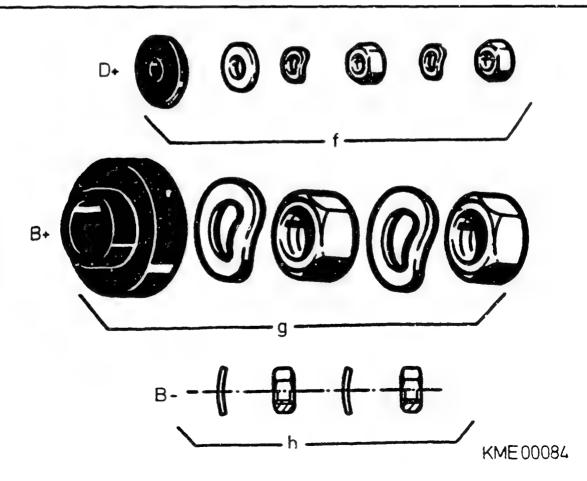
Installing rectifier:

Insert rectifier and screw on to rectifier end shield.

Tightening torque 1.5...1.8 Nm.

Provide terminals B+, D+ and B- with parts f, g and h on outside of rectifier end shield and secure.

Continue: B26/1 Fig.: B25/2

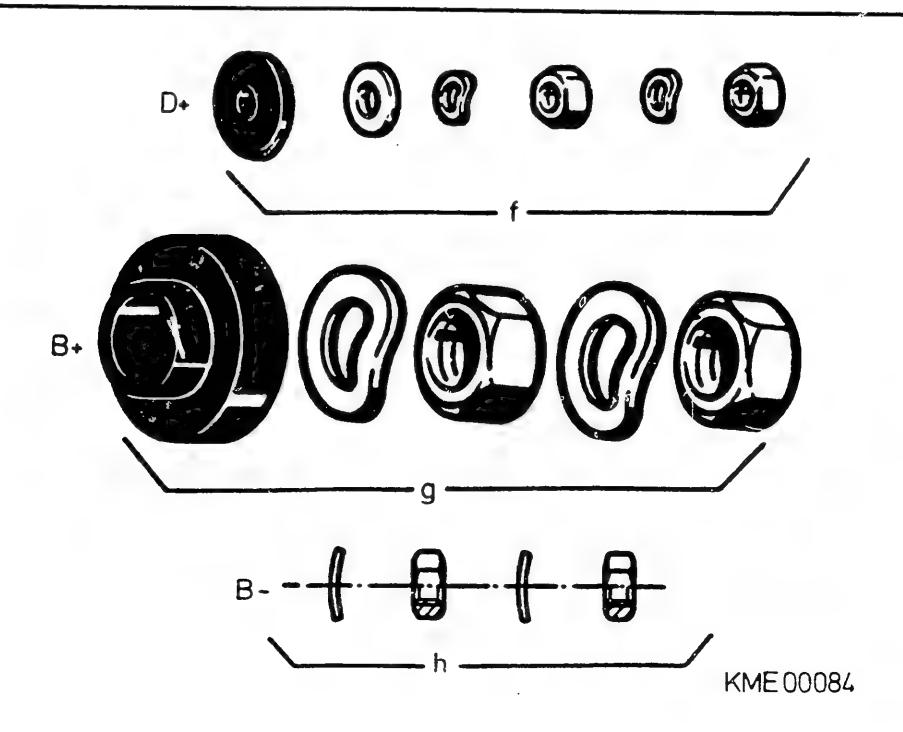


Installing rectifier:

Tightening torques:

Terminal	D+	bottom nut		
Tanada - 1	D .	top nut	1.51.8	Nm
Terminal	b+	bottom nut		
***	_	top nut		
Terminal	8-	bottom nut		
		top nut	0.70.9	Nm

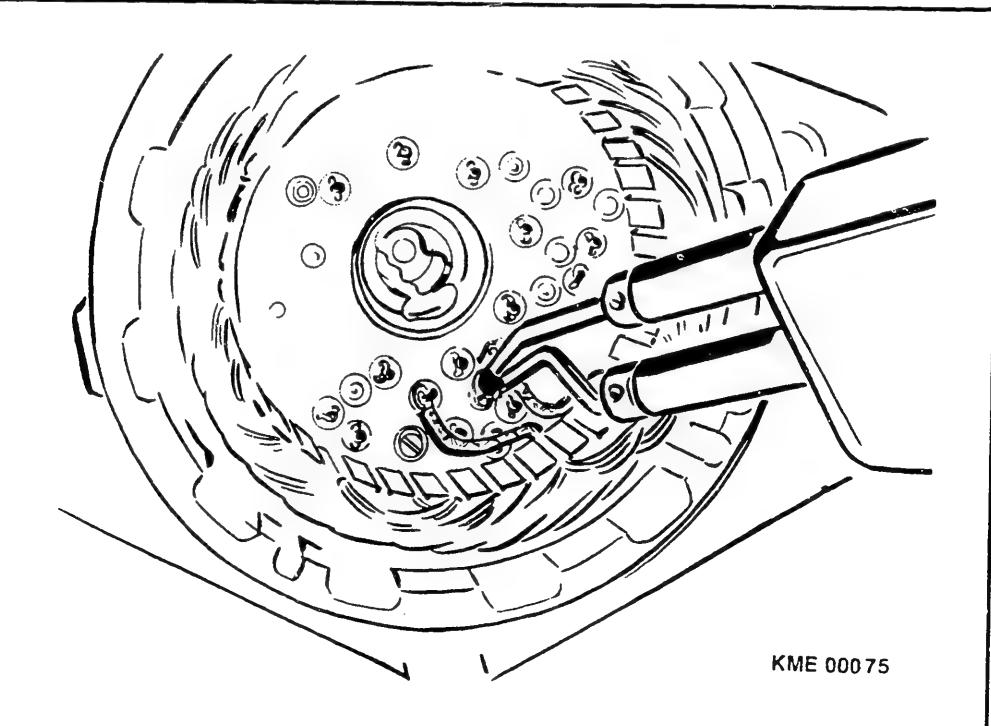
Continue: B27/1 Fig.: B26/2



Installing stator:

Assemble stator and rectifier end shield. Insert phase connections into eyelets on rectifier, bend over and solder on (picture). Pay attention to alignment of grooves for 4 through-bolts! Slip soldering sleeve over terminal "W" and solder on. In the case of alternator 0 122 469 001, ... 002 fill cylindrical-roller bearing with at least 6...7 g (8...9 cm3) of rolling-bearing grease Ft 1 V34.

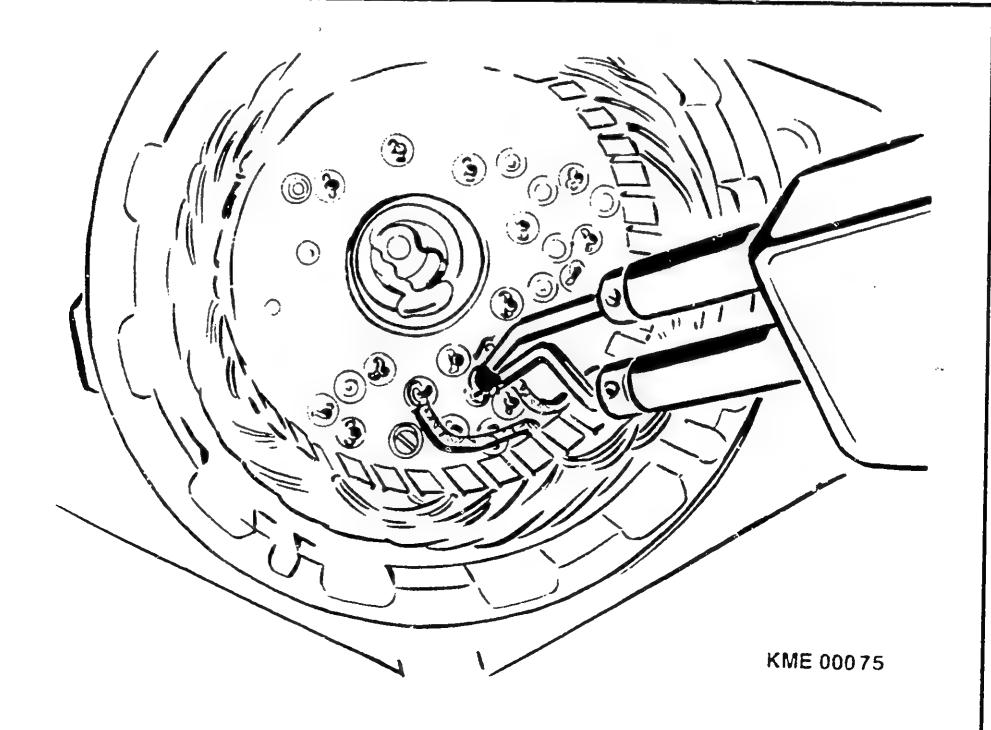
Continue: B28/1 Fig.: B28/2



Installing stator:

I M P O R T A N T:
In the case of alternators
0 122 469 003, .. 004, fill
cylindrical-roller bearing with at
least 6...7 g (8...9 cm3) of rollingbearing grease Unirex N3 (USA).

Continue: CO1/1 Fig.: B28/1

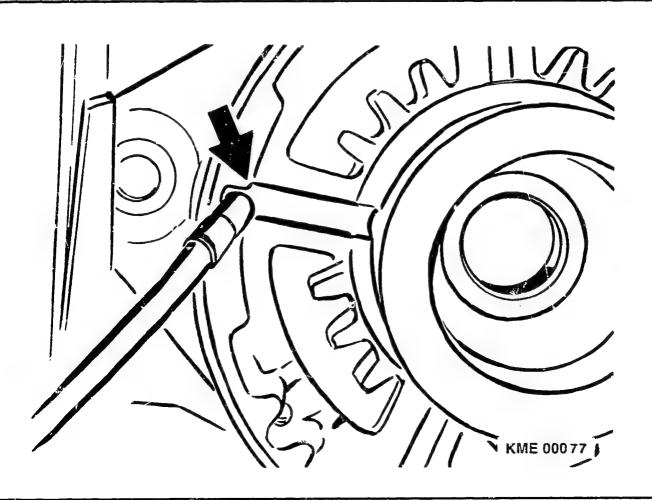


Assembling drive end shield:

Insert new deep-groove ball bearing into bearing seat (sliding fit). Insert intermediate ring between pole body with winding (excitation winding) and deep-groove ball bearing. Install pole body with winding (excitation winding) such that leads fit in groove in drive end shield. Screw on pole body with winding (excitation winding) using six fillister-head screws. Tightening torque

2.1 ... 2.8 Nm

Continue: CO2/1 Fig.: CO1/2

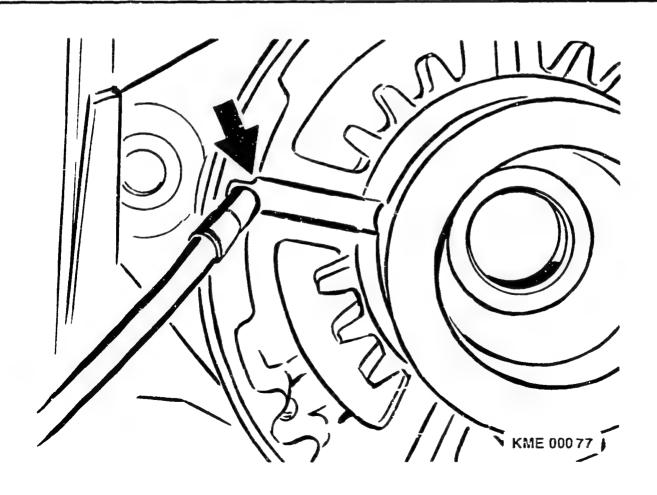


Assembling drive end shield:

Use putty to position lead of pole body with winding (excitation winding) in kink (picture, arrow).

I m p o r t a n t:
People subject to allergies may suffer irritation of the skin if their fingers come into contact with the putty. Suitable skin cream is thus to be applied before starting work and after cleaning hands.

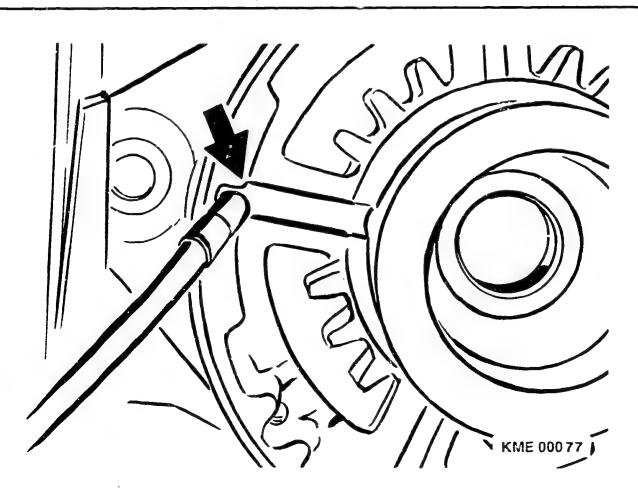
Continue: C03/1 Fig.: C02/2



Assembling drive end shield:

Mix both putty components in a 1:1 ratio. Form a ball with a diameter of approximately 1 cm by kneading the putty. The color must be a consistent green. Blue and yellow inclusions should no longer be present after kneading. Fill remaining joint as far as pole body with Elastosil.

Continue: CO4/1 Fig.: CO3/2



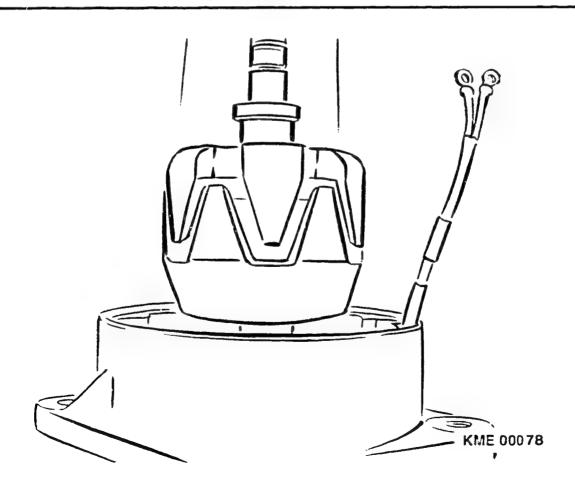
Installing rotor without winding (windingless rotor):

Insert spacer ring on outside of drive end shield.

Collar faces inner race of deep-groove ball bearing.

Use mandrel press to press rotor without winding (windingless rotor) as far as it will go into drive end shield.

Continue: C05/1 Fig.: C04/2

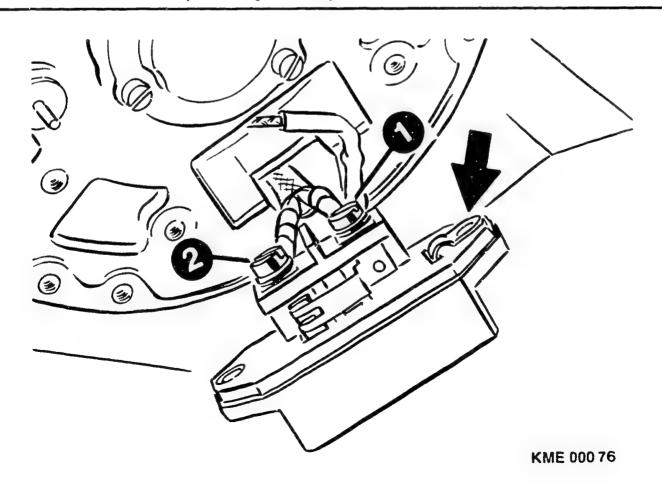


Attaching regulator:

Screw leads from pole body with winding (excitation winding) and D+ lead of rectifier back on to regulator. Leads cannot be mixed up since screw diameter is different.

```
M4 two leads (picture, item 1)
M5 one lead (picture, item 2)
Tightening torques:
M4 1.5...1.8 Nm
M5 2.1...2.8 Nm
```

Continue: C06/1 Fig.: C05/1



Caution: Pay attention to installation position of regulator.

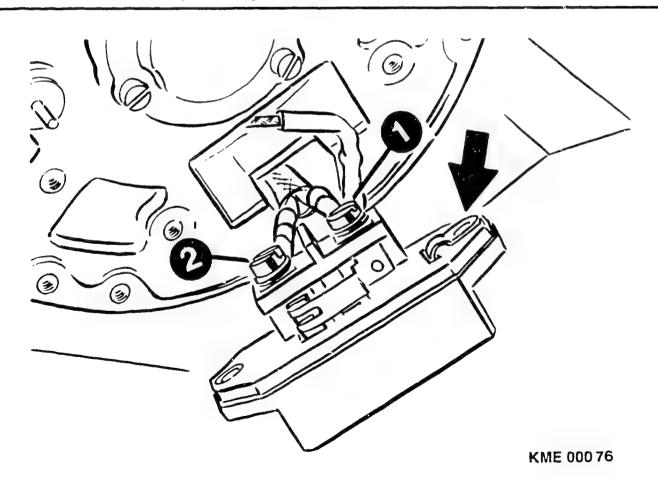
Install regulator in rectifier end shield such that ground connection is on capacitor attachment side (picture, arrow).

Screw regulator to rectifier end shield with two fillister-head screws.

Tightening torque 1,5...1,8 Nm

Fit closing cover, screw on with two fillister—head screws.
Tightening torque 2,3...3,0 Nm

Continue: C07/1 Fig.: C06/2

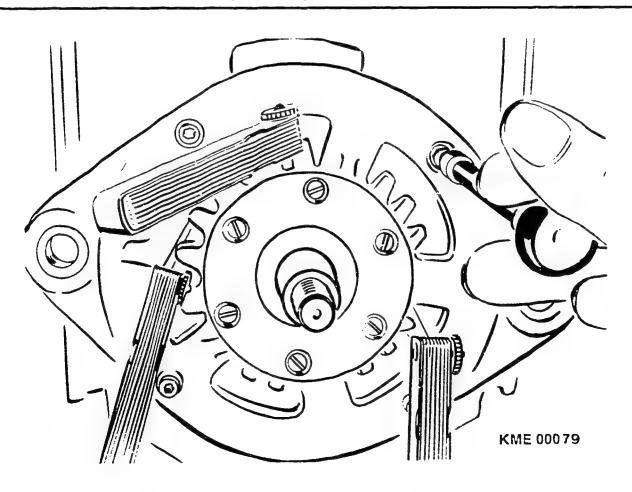


Final assembly of alternator:

To achieve a uniform air gap around the rotor without winding (windingless rotor), insert three 0.3 mm feeler gauges between rotor without winding (windingless rotor) and stator on assembly (see picture). At the same time, align fastening eyelets of drive end shield and rectifier end shield with self-produced mandrel.

Tighten hexagon—socket—head cap screws. Tightening torque 4,1...5,5 Nm

Continue: CO8/1 Fig.: CO7/2

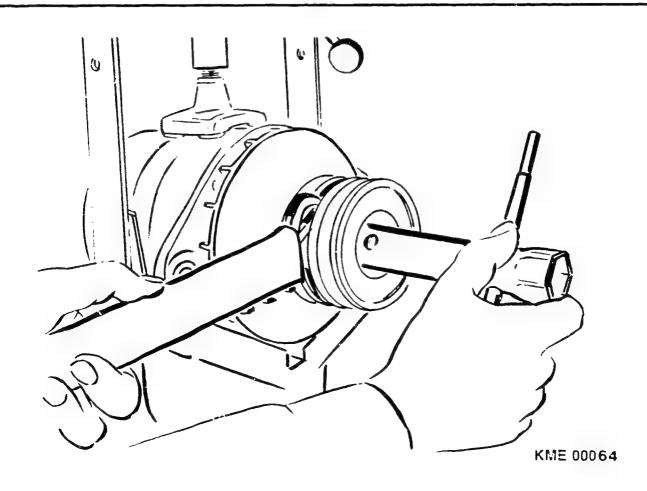


Final assembly of alternator:

Insert Woodruff key in groove. Slip NEW fan on to shaft on correct side. Attach pulley components. Secure pulley using 24 mm socket wrench and securing device KDLJ 6006.

Tightening torque 95 ... 112 Nm

Continue: C09/1 Fig.: C08/2



Testers and devices:

Alternator test bench

or

or

EFLJ 91 0 683 300 100 EFLJ 25.. 0 680 110 ... EFLJ 70 A 0 680 104 ...

or combination test bench (only for loading up to max, 43 A) EFAW 275.. 0 681 107 ...

Continue: C09/2

TESTING ALTERNATOR WITH REGULATOR ON TEST BENCH

Testers and devices:

Mounting plate

EFLJ 66/3 for clamping alternators with hinge mounting ento alternator test bench EFLJ 25, 70

Parts set 1 687 000 C42 for clamping alternators with hinge mounting onto combination test bench EFAW 275 ...

Continue: C10/1

Testers and devices:

Alternator
Tester WPG 012.00 0 681 101 403

For additional check or test:

Ignition oscilloscope (all versions) or Bosch engine tester (all versions)

Continue: C10/2

TESTING ALTERNATOR WITH REGULATOR ON TEST BENCH

Clamp alternator into position on test bench:

Alternators with swivel arm or flange mount are only to be clamped on using the appropriate clamping fixture.

To ensure power output of test-bench engine is sufficient, only perform tests with suitable fan pulley.

Be sure to select correct transmission ratio.

Continue: C11/1

Clamp alternator in position on test bench:

Note:

If, in the event of extremely high alternator power, the drive power of the test bench engine is not sufficient, then only perform test to the extent that the test speed does not drop off at the required test current.

The charge indicator lamp must be completely off during the power-output test.

Continue: C12/1

Terminal diagram for EE regulator 0 192 052 010.

1 = Load resistor

2 = Amp tester

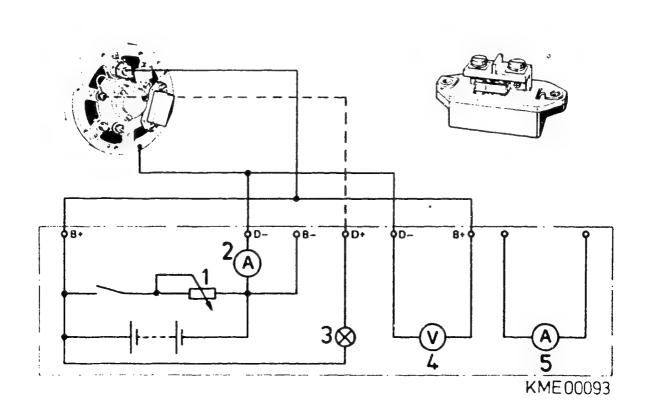
3 = Indicator lamp

4 = Voltage tester (regulated voltage)

5 = Amp tester

6 = Test-bench battery

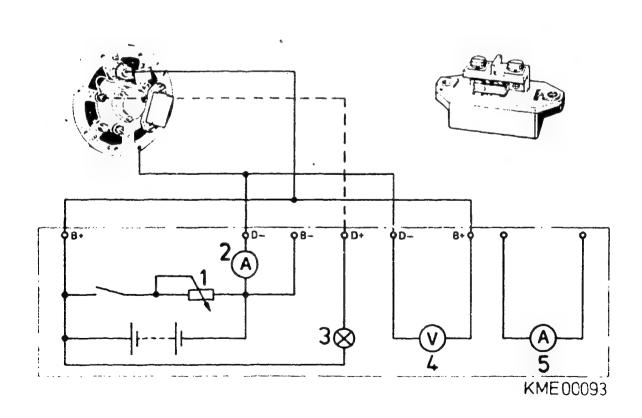
Continue: C13/1 Fig.: C12/2



Connection of alternator to test bench: Connect battery positive lead of test bench to B+ of alternator.

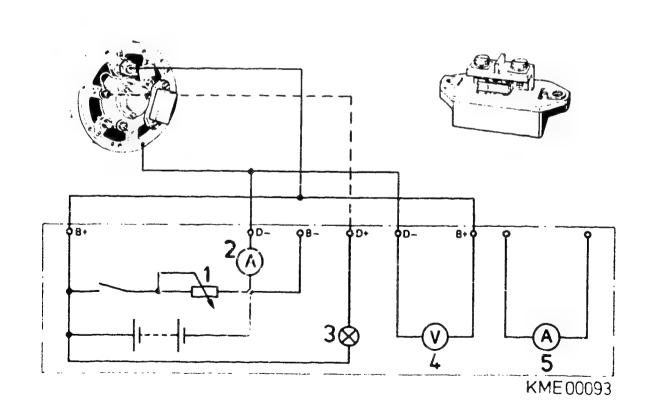
If clamping table on test bench is used as ground lead, make sure that no contact resistances are produced. In the case of high-power alternators, it is advantageous to connect the battery negative lead of the test bench directly to the alternator. Connect up voltage tester between B+ and B-.

Continue: C14/1 Fig.: C13/2



Pay particular attention to the following:
All connections at test bench must be in perfect condition.
When alternator is running, the connection between the alternator and battery must not be detached, as otherwise the semiconductors in the alternator and regulator might be destroyed. Never operate alternator without connected battery. If a direction of rotation is indicated on the fan pulley or on the alternator, then the alternator is only to be operated in this direction of rotation.

Continue: C15/1 Fig.: C14/2



Power-output test with regulator:

Note:

When performing power—output test, ensure that current—limiting resistor installed in test bench is not switched into circuit, as otherwise the charge indicator lamp glows and simulates a fault in the alternator.

Keep the alternator voltage of 26 V constant by varying the load current IL.

Continue: C15/2

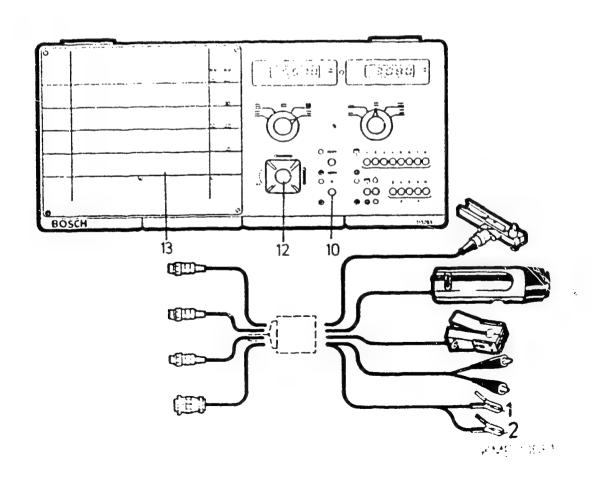
TESTING WITH OSCILLOSCOPE

Connect oscilloscope (MOT 002.00) to alternator by way of appropriate test lead.

Red terminal (1) to D+ connection.

Black terminal (2) to B- connection (ground).

Continue: C17/1 Fig.: C16/2



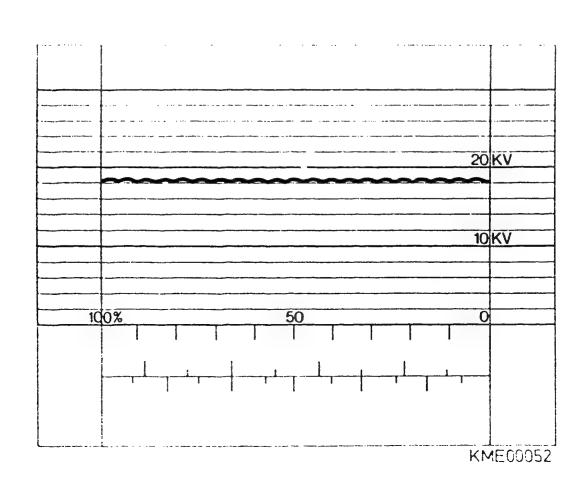
This is the image shown by an alternator which is in perfect working condition.

The D.C. voltage supplied has a low harmonic content.

Small spikes may be superimposed on the oscillogram indicated if the alternator regulator is in operation.

The regulator can be shut down by connecting up a load (e.g. load resistor).

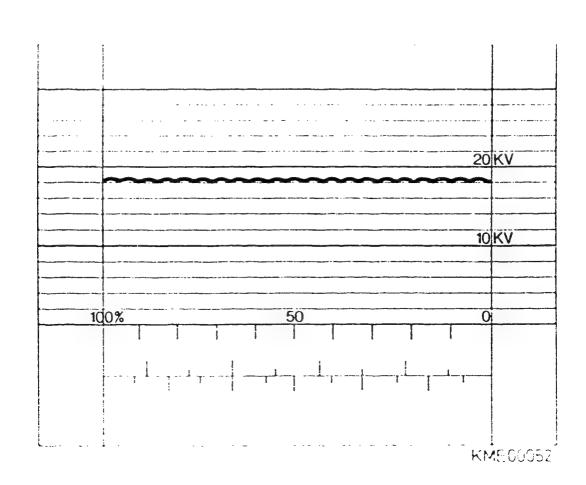
Continue: C18/1 Fig.: C17/2



In order to be able to compare such images, the respective image is to be adjusted at the oscilloscope vertical control such that it approximately fits in between the 10 and 20 kV division.

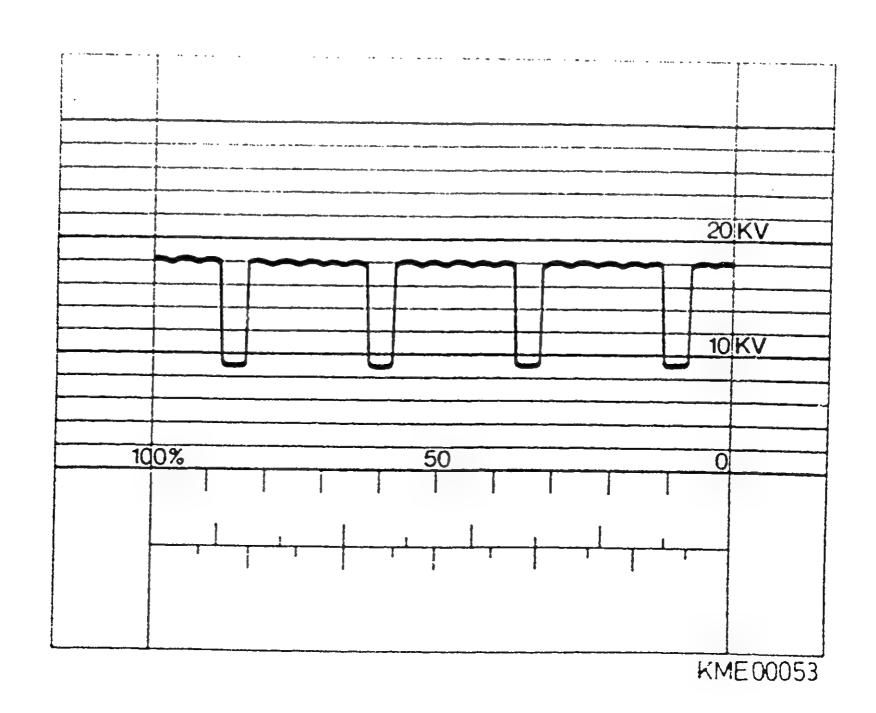
N o t e : Several faults can occur together.

Continue: C19/1 Fig.: C18/2



Oscillogram shows open-circuit in exciter diode.

Continue: C20/1 Fig.: C19/2

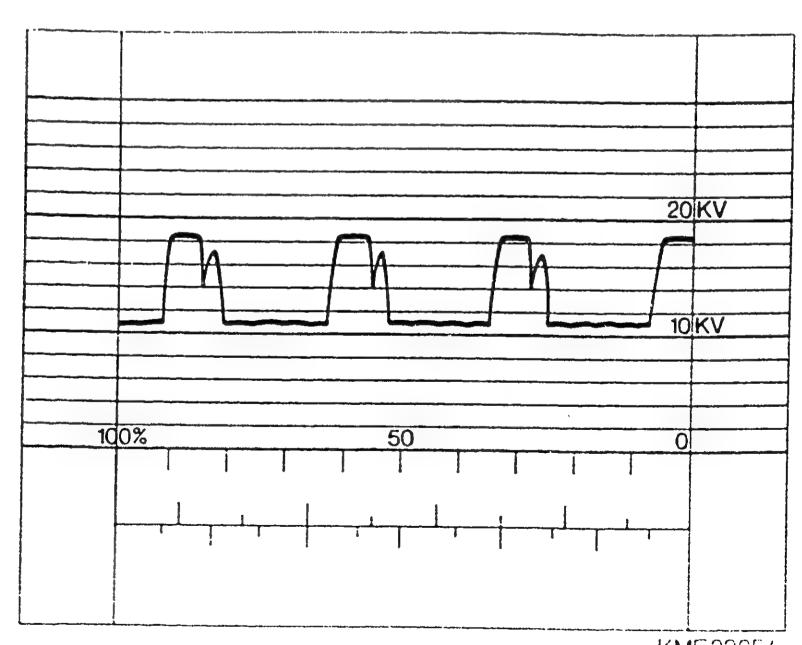


C19

Oscillogram shows open-circuit in positive diode.

If several diodes are connected in parallel on an alternator, this oscillogram appears only if there is an open-circuit in all diodes.

Continue: C21/1 Fig.: C20/2

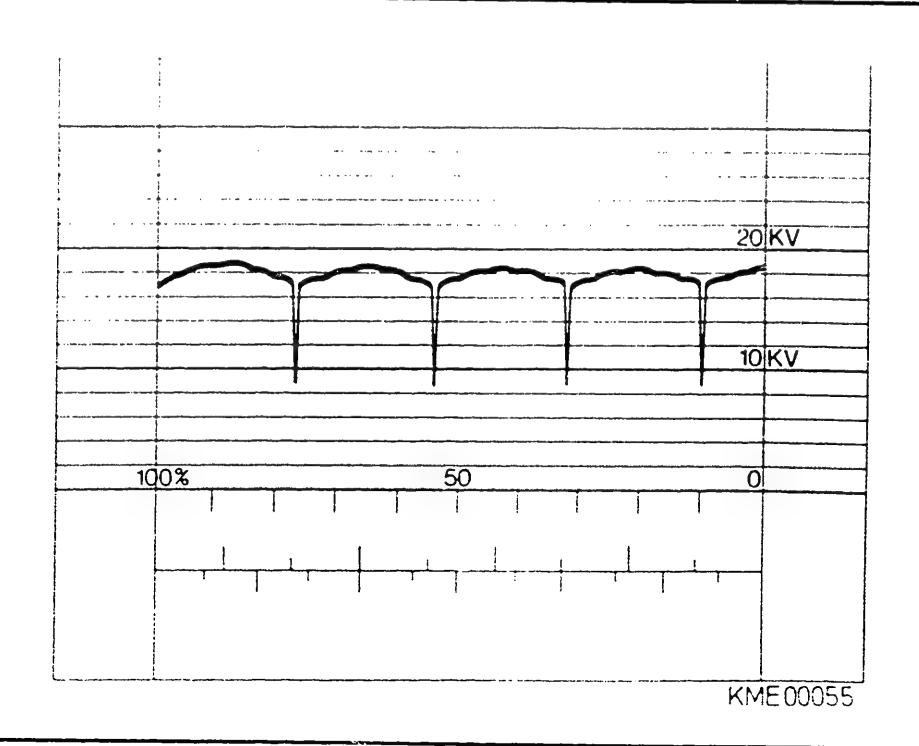


Oscillogram shows open-circuit in negative diode.

If several diodes are connected in parallel on an alternator, this oscillogram appears only if there is an open-circuit in all diodes.

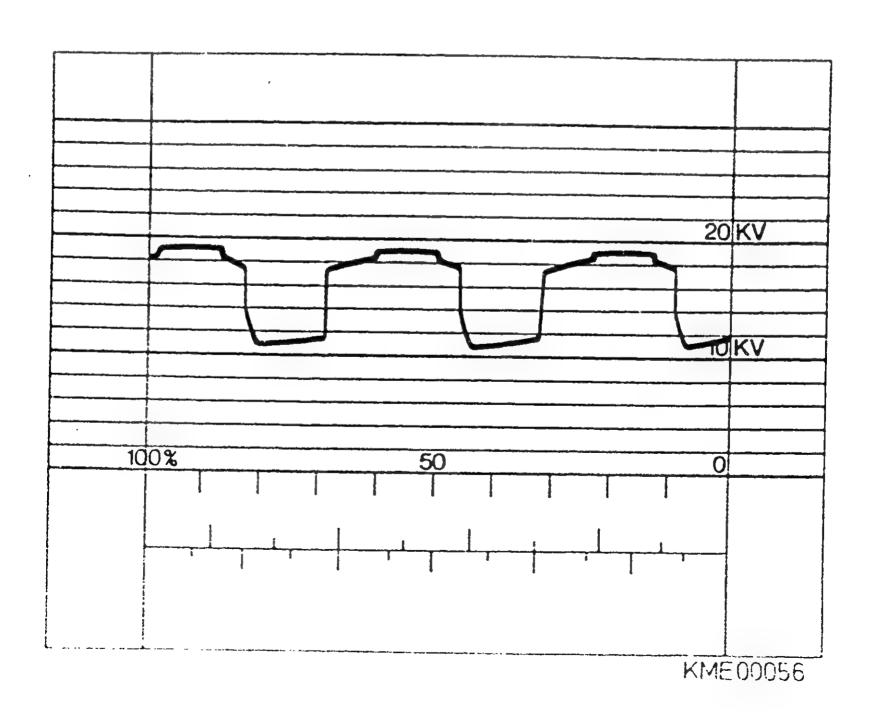
Continue: C22/1 Fig.: C21/2

C21



Oscillogram shows short-circuit in exciter diode.

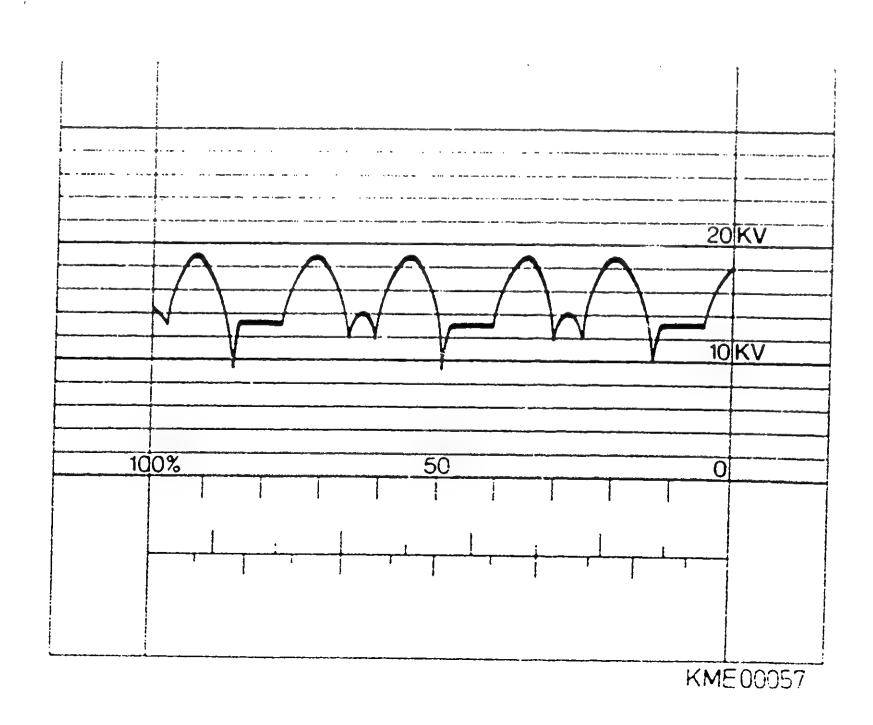
Continue: C23/1 Fig.: C22/2



C22

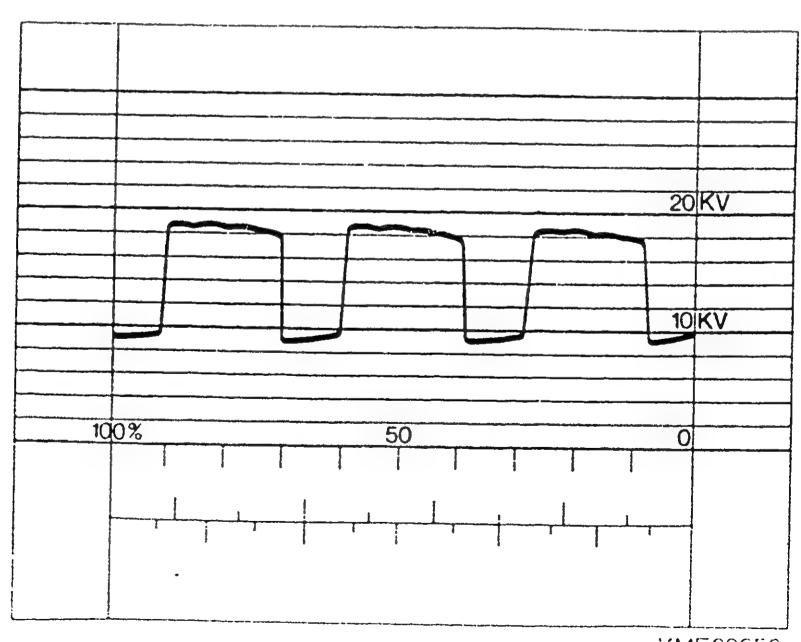
Oscillogram shows short-circuit in one or more positive diodes.

Continue: C24/1 Fig.: C23/2



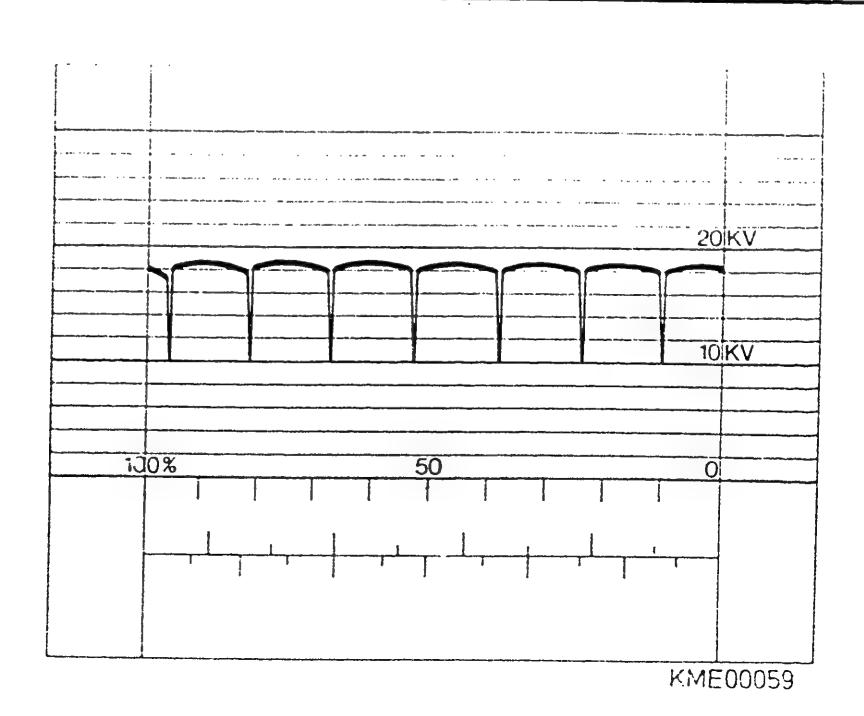
Oscillogram shows short-circuit in one or more negative diodes.

Continue: C25/1 Fig.: C24/2



Oscillogram shows phase error (open-circuit).

Continue: N25/1 Fig.: C25/2



C25

INDEX Collector ring B13/B28 Cylindrical-roller bearing Deep-groove ball bearing B13/C01 Expansion bushing **B15** A04/B02 Interference capacitor 0-ring Pole body with winding A04/B05/B18 Radial seal B08/B12/B25 Rectifier C03/C05 Regulator Rotor without winding B16/C04 (windingless rotor) Stator B19/B27 Terminal W B21/B23

Continue: N26/1

		<u> </u>
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
	Structure of this microcard	A01/1
	Description of trouble- shooting	A02/1
	Special features	A03/1
	Test specifications, electrical	A04/1
	Test specifications, mechanical	A08/1
	Diagram(s)	A11/1
	Continue: N26/2	
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
	General	A14/1
	Testers, tools and adhesives	A15/1
	<pre>Exploded view(s)</pre>	A22/1
	Disassembly of alternator and testing of parts	801/1
	Cleaning of parts	B21/1
	Alternator assembly	B22/1
	Continue: N27/1	
N26		

	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
	Testing alternator with regulator on test bench	C09/1
	Testing with oscilloscope	C16/1
	Index	N25/1
	Continue: N28/1	
	-	
N27		

EDITORIAL NOTE

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Continue: N28/2

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